

# 混合型单调算子对的不动点及其应用

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**【摘要】**提出了混合型单调算子对的概念, 利用混合型单调算子对的定义及数学归纳法对混合型单调算子对的不动点的存在性及唯一性进行了证明, 得出了混合型单调算子对的不动点若存在必唯一的结论. 该结论应用于带奇性的一阶非线性常微分方程组的初值问题.

**关键词** 混合型; 算子; 不动点; 归纳法

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## Fixed Point of Mixed Type Monotone Operator and Its Application

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**Abstract** In this paper, we give the definition of the mixed type monotone operator, then we prove the existence and the unique of the fixed point of the operator with induction. Furthermore we prove the fixed point is unique if it exists. Finally we give the application in differential equation group.

**Key words** mixed type; operator; fixed point; induction

设  $E$  是一 Banach 空间,  $P \subset E$  是  $E$  中的锥. 本节对  $E \times E$  到  $E$  上的算子  $B$  与  $C$  构成的算子对  $A(x, y) = (B(x, y), C(x, y))$  进行讨论分析. 称  $A(x, y) = (B(x, y), C(x, y)) : E \times E \rightarrow E \times E$  是一混合型单调算子对是指  $B(x, y)$  关于  $x$  增且关于  $y$  减,  $C(x, y)$  关于  $x$  减且关于  $y$  增.

**定理 1** 设  $E$  是一 Banach 空间,  $P \subset E$  是  $E$  中的正规体锥(即  $P^0 \neq \emptyset$ ),  $A(x, y) = (B(x, y), C(x, y)) : P^0 \times P^0 \rightarrow P^0 \times P^0$ , 满足以下条件:

1)  $A(x, y)$  是混合单调算子对; 2) 存在  $0 < \alpha < 1$  使对任意的  $(x, y) \in P^0 \times P^0$ ,  $0 < t < 1$ , 有:

$$B(tx, t^{-1}y) \geq t^\alpha B(x, y) \tag{1}$$

$$C(t^{-1}x, ty) \geq t^\alpha C(x, y) \tag{2}$$

式中  $A$  在  $P^0 \times P^0$  中具有唯一不动点  $(x^*, y^*)$ , 且  $\forall (r_0, s_0) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 作迭代列:

$$(r_n, s_n) = (B(r_{n-1}, s_{n-1}), C(r_{n-1}, s_{n-1})), \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \tag{3}$$

式中  $(r_n, s_n)$  收敛于  $(x^*, y^*)$ , 且存在  $0 < r < 1$ , 使得  $\|r_n - x^*\| = O(1 - r^{\alpha^n})$ ,  $\|s_n - y^*\| = O(1 - r^{\alpha^n})$ .

**证明** 由条件1),  $\forall (x, y) \in P^0 \times P^0$ ,  $\forall 0 < t < 1$ , 有:

$$B(x, y) = B(tt^{-1}x, t^{-1}ty) \geq t^\alpha B(t^{-1}x, ty), \quad C(x, y) = C(t^{-1}tx, tt^{-1}y) \geq t^\alpha C(tx, t^{-1}y)$$

得:

$$B(t^{-1}x, ty) \leq t^{-\alpha} B(x, y) \tag{4}$$

$$C(tx, t^{-1}y) \leq t^{-\alpha} C(x, y) \tag{5}$$

对任意的  $(\omega_0, z_0) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 由于  $A(\omega_0, z_0) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 故存在  $0 < t_0 < 1$  使得:

$$t_0^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \omega_0 \leq B(\omega_0, z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \omega_0 \quad (6)$$

$$t_0^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} z_0 \leq C(\omega_0, z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} z_0 \quad (7)$$

令  $u_0 = t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0$ ,  $v_0 = t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0$ ,  $x_0 = t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z_0$ ,  $y_0 = t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} z_0$ , 则  $u_0, v_0, x_0, y_0 \in P^0$ , 且  $u_0 = t_0 v_0$ ,  $x_0 = t_0 y_0$ 。

令  $u_n = B(u_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$ ,  $v_n = B(v_{n-1}, x_{n-1})$ ,  $x_n = C(v_{n-1}, x_{n-1})$ ,  $y_n = C(u_{n-1}, y_{n-1})$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ 。

于是, 利用式(1), (2), (4), (5)及  $B$  与  $C$  的混合单调性得:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= B(u_0, y_0) = B(t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0, t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} z_0) \geq t_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} B(\omega_0, z_0) \geq t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0 = u_0 \\ y_1 &= C(u_0, y_0) = C(t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0, t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} C(\omega_0, z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} z_0 = y_0 \\ v_1 &= B(v_0, x_0) = B(t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0, t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} B(\omega_0, z_0) \leq t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0 = v_0 \\ x_1 &= C(v_0, x_0) = C(t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0, t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z_0) \geq t_0^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} C(\omega_0, z_0) \geq t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z_0 = x_0 \\ u_1 &= B(u_0, y_0) \leq B(v_0, x_0) = v_1, \quad y_1 = C(u_0, y_0) \geq C(v_0, x_0) = x_1 \end{aligned}$$

由此, 利用归纳法可证明:

$$u_0 \leq u_1 \leq \dots \leq u_n \leq \dots \leq v_n \leq \dots \leq v_1 \leq v_0 \quad (8)$$

$$x_0 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq \dots \leq y_n \leq \dots \leq y_1 \leq x_0 \quad (9)$$

由  $u_0, v_0, x_0, y_0$  的定义得知,  $u_0 = t_0^{\alpha^0} v_0$ ,  $x_0 = t_0^{\alpha^0} y_0$ 。设  $u_n \geq t_0^{\alpha^n} v_n$ ,  $x_n \geq t_0^{\alpha^n} y_n$  则:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1} &= B(u_n, y_n) \geq B(t_0^{\alpha^n} v_n, t_0^{-\alpha^n} y_n) \geq (t_0^{\alpha^n})^\alpha B(v_n, x_n) = t_0^{\alpha^{n+1}} v_{n+1} \\ x_{n+1} &= C(v_n, x_n) \geq C(t_0^{-\alpha^n} u_n, t_0^{\alpha^n} y_n) \geq (t_0^{\alpha^n})^\alpha C(u_n, y_n) = t_0^{\alpha^{n+1}} y_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

故由数学归纳法得知:

$$u_n \geq t_0^{\alpha^n} v_n, \quad x_n \geq t_0^{\alpha^n} y_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (10)$$

由式(8)~(10)得:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta \leq u_{n+p} - u_n &\leq v_{n+p} - t_0^{\alpha^n} v_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) v_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) v_0 \\ \theta \leq v_n - v_{n+p} &\leq t_0^{-\alpha^n} u_n - u_{n+p} \leq (t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) u_n \leq (t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) v_0 \\ \theta \leq x_{n+p} - x_n &\leq y_{n+p} - t_0^{\alpha^n} y_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) y_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) y_0 \\ \theta \leq y_n - y_{n+p} &\leq t_0^{-\alpha^n} x_n - x_{n+p} \leq (t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) x_n \leq (t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) y_0 \end{aligned}$$

从而有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_{n+p} - u_n\| &\leq N(1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) \|v_0\|, \quad \|v_n - v_{n+p}\| \leq N(t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) \|v_0\| \\ \|x_{n+p} - x_n\| &\leq N(1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) \|y_0\|, \quad \|y_n - y_{n+p}\| \leq N(t_0^{-\alpha^n} - 1) \|y_0\| \end{aligned}$$

式中  $N$  是  $P$  的正规常数. 表明存在  $u^*, v^*, x^*, y^* \in P$  使得  $u_n \rightarrow u^*$ ,  $v_n \rightarrow v^*$ ,  $x_n \rightarrow x^*$ ,  $y_n \rightarrow y^*$ , 且

$$u_n \leq u^* \leq v^* \leq v_n, \quad x_n \leq x^* \leq y^* \leq y_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (11)$$

从而  $(u^*, y^*) \in P^0 \times P^0$ ,  $(v^*, x^*) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 并且由式(10)得知:

$$\theta \leq v^* - u^* \leq v_n - u_n \leq v_n - t_0^{\alpha^n} v_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) v_0 \quad \theta \leq y^* - x^* \leq y_n - x_n \leq y_n - t_0^{\alpha^n} y_n \leq (1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) y_0$$

因此  $\|v^* - u^*\| \leq N(1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) \|v_0\|$ ,  $\|y^* - x^*\| \leq N(1 - t_0^{\alpha^n}) \|y_0\|$ , 令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  得  $u^* = v^*$ ,  $x^* = y^*$ 。再由式(11)得:

$$u_{n+1} = B(u_n, y_n) \leq B(u^*, y^*) \leq B(v_n, x_n) = v_{n+1} \quad (12)$$

$$x_{n+1} = C(v_n, x_n) \leq C(u^*, y^*) \leq C(u_n, y_n) = y_{n+1} \quad (13)$$

在式(12)和(13)中令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  得,  $B(u^*, y^*) = u^*$ ,  $C(u^*, y^*) = y^*$ , 即  $A(u^*, y^*) = (u^*, y^*)$ ,  $(u^*, y^*)$  是  $A$  的一个不动点。

任给  $(r_0, s_0) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 取  $0 < t_0 < 1$  使得式(6)和(7)成立, 并且同时有:  $t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0 \leq r_0 \leq t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} \omega_0$ ,  $t_0^{\frac{1}{2}} z_0 \leq s_0 \leq t_0^{-\frac{1}{2}} z_0$ , 即有  $u_0 \leq r_0 \leq v_0$ ,  $x_0 \leq s_0 \leq y_0$ 。设  $u_n \leq r_n \leq v_n$ ,  $x_n \leq s_n \leq y_n$ , 则:

$$u_{n+1} = B(u_n, y_n) \leq B(r_n, s_n) = r_{n+1} \leq B(v_n, x_n) = v_{n+1}$$

$$x_{n+1} = C(v_n, x_n) \leq C(r_n, s_n) = s_{n+1} \leq C(u_n, y_n) = y_{n+1}$$

因此由数学归纳法得:

$$u_n \leq r_n \leq v_n, \quad x_n \leq s_n \leq y_n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad (14)$$

所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} \|r_n - u^*\| &\leq \|v_n - u_n\| + \|u_n - u^*\| \leq 2N(1-t_0^{\alpha^n})\|v_0\| \\ \|s_n - y^*\| &\leq \|y_n - x_n\| + \|x_n - y^*\| \leq 2N(1-t_0^{\alpha^n})\|y_0\| \end{aligned}$$

令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  即得  $r_n \rightarrow u^*$ ,  $s_n \rightarrow y^*$ , 且在取  $r = t_0$  时, 有  $\|r_n - u^*\| = O(1-t_0^{\alpha^n})$ ,  $\|s_n - y^*\| = O(1-t_0^{\alpha^n})$ .

设  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  是  $A$  在  $P^0 \times P^0$  中的任一不动点, 则在上一段的证明中令  $r_0 = \bar{x}$ ,  $s_0 = \bar{y}$ , 那么有  $r_n = \bar{x}$ ,  $s_n = \bar{y}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , 且  $r_n \rightarrow u^*$ ,  $s_n \rightarrow y^*$ , 故  $\bar{x} = u^*$ ,  $\bar{y} = y^*$ , 即  $(u^*, y^*)$  是  $A$  的唯一不动点。证毕

利用定理 1 研究带奇性条件的一阶常微分方程组的初值问题:

$$\frac{du}{dt} = f_1(t, u, v), u(0) = x_0 > 0 \quad \frac{dv}{dt} = f_2(t, u, v), v(0) = y_0 > 0 \quad (15)$$

设  $T > 0$  为一常数,  $J = [0, T]$ 。设  $f_i(t, x, y)$  可表示为如下形式:

$$f_1(t, x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} a_{1j}(t)x^{\alpha_{1j}} + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_1} b_{1l}(t)y^{\beta_{1l}}\right)^{-1}, \quad f_2(t, x, y) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k_2} a_{2j}(t)x^{\alpha_{2j}}\right)^{-1} + \sum_{l=1}^{m_2} b_{2l}(t)y^{\beta_{2l}}$$

式中  $0 < \alpha_{ij} < 1$ ,  $0 < \beta_{ij} < 1$  ( $i = 1$  时,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, k_1$ ,  $l = 1, 2, \dots, m_1$ ;  $i = 2$  时,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, k_2$ ,  $l = 1, 2, \dots, m_2$ ,

每个  $a_{ij}(t)$  和  $b_{ij}(t)$  均为  $J$  上的非负可测函数且满足:  $\inf_{t \in J} \sum_{l=1}^{m_1} b_{1l}(t) > 0$ ,  $\inf_{t \in J} \sum_{j=1}^{k_2} a_{2j}(t) > 0$ 。

**定理 2** 在上述假设条件下, 初值问题式(15)只有一个恒正解  $(u^*(t), v^*(t))$ ,  $u^*(t) > 0$ ,  $v^*(t) > 0$ ,  $t \in J$ , 并且若以  $(x_0, y_0)$  为初始点作迭代序列:  $u_0(t) = x_0$ ,  $v_0(t) = y_0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} u_n(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} a_{1j}(s)(u_{n-1}(s))^{\alpha_{1j}} + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_1} b_{1l}(s)(v_{n-1}(s))^{\beta_{1l}}\right)^{-1} \right] ds \\ v_n(t) &= y_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k_2} a_{2j}(s)(u_{n-1}(s))^{\alpha_{2j}}\right)^{-1} + \sum_{l=1}^{m_2} b_{2l}(s)(v_{n-1}(s))^{\beta_{2l}} \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

则  $(u_n(t), v_n(t))$  在  $J$  上一致收敛于  $(u^*(t), v^*(t))$ 。

证明 显然, 初值问题式(15)等价于积分方程组:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} a_{1j}(s)(u(s))^{\alpha_{1j}} + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_1} b_{1l}(s)(v(s))^{\beta_{1l}}\right)^{-1} \right] ds \\ v(t) &= y_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k_2} a_{2j}(s)(u(s))^{\alpha_{2j}}\right)^{-1} + \sum_{l=1}^{m_2} b_{2l}(s)(v(s))^{\beta_{2l}} \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

令  $E = C[J, R^1]$ ,  $P = \{u \in C[J, R^1]: u(t) \geq 0, t \in J\}$ , 则  $P$  是  $E$  中的正规锥, 且:  $P^0 = \{u \in C[J, R^1]: u(t) > 0, t \in J\}$ , 对任意的  $(u, v) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 令

$$\begin{aligned} B(u, v)(t) &= x_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{k_1} a_{1j}(s)(u(s))^{\alpha_{1j}} + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{m_1} b_{1l}(s)(v(s))^{\beta_{1l}}\right)^{-1} \right] ds \\ C(u, v)(t) &= y_0 + \int_0^t \left[ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k_2} a_{2j}(s)(u(s))^{\alpha_{2j}}\right)^{-1} + \sum_{l=1}^{m_2} b_{2l}(s)(v(s))^{\beta_{2l}} \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

$$A(u, v) = (B(u, v), C(u, v))$$

由假设条件易知,  $A: P^0 \times P^0 \rightarrow P^0 \times P^0$  且满足定理 1 中的条件 1)。

令  $\alpha = \max\{\alpha_{1j}, \beta_{1l}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k_1, l = 1, 2, \dots, m_1; \alpha_{2j}, \beta_{2l}, j = 1, 2, \dots, k_2, l = 1, 2, \dots, m_2\}$ , 则通过直接验证得知, 对任意的  $0 < t < 1$ ,  $(u, v) \in P^0 \times P^0$ , 有  $B(tu, t^{-1}v) \geq t^\alpha B(u, v)$ ,  $C(t^{-1}u, tv) \geq t^\alpha C(u, v)$ 。

即定理 1 中条件 2) 也成立。于是由定理 1 中条件所得本定理结论成立。

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